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| **YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY**  **SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES** |  | **2014 - 2015 SPRING, WEEK 14**  **READING WORKSHEET 8** |
| **A - LEVEL** | | |

**Week 14 (May 18 - 22)**

**TEACHER’S COPY**

**READING CAFÉ 8**

**PART I *STRATEGY* PRACTICE MAKES PERFECT**

**PARAGRAPH COMPLETION**

While answering paragraph completion questions in a multiple-choice exam, you should pay attention to the following tips:

* After reading the whole paragraph, examine the sentence that comes after the blank given and look for the following clues in that sentence which have a link with the sentence supposed to be filled in the blank among the options.

**Reference signals**  (*this, these, those, ones, the, such, such a….*)

**Pronouns** (*they, she, them, him, hers, mine….*)

**Possessive Adjectives** (*my, your, its, her, our, their….*)

* In a paragraph the order should be as follows:

**Topic & Supporting Ideas + details & Concluding sentence**

Completing the first sentence: Topic sentence. For example, If it is mentioned *İstanbul, Ankara, Manisa* somewhere in the paragraph, the first sentence of the paragraph (topic sentence) should include a phrase like *some cities in Turkey*.

Completing the last sentence: Concluding sentence. Paragraphs usually have an order from general to specific. So, there should be a link between the last given sentence and the sentence to be chosen. In this case, reference signals, pronouns, possessive adjectives and tense agreement should be considered.

* Tense agreement should be considered. The tenses of all sentences should support each other to complete the whole meaning and should be in harmony.
* Conjunctions should be considered.
* If the sentence that comes after the blank given starts with a conjunction, look for a sentence that includes parallel meaning. (i.e. *Stating reason.Therefore,…..*)
* If the sentence that comes after the blank given does not have a conjunction and it is especially an opposing idea, look for a sentence that starts with a conjunction.

(i.e. *In contrast, opposing view. Opposing view****.)***

* If there is a chronological order between the events, it should be considered to complete the whole meaning of the paragraph.

**EXERCISES**

1. **The camel is a mammal closely related to the IIama. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The bactrian is a sturdy animal with two humps and native to Central Africa, while the dromedary has a single hump and comes from the Sahara desert region.**
2. Camels have been used as beasts of burden for thousands of years
3. There are two species of camel, with distinct physical features
4. The IIama is native to the Ands Mountains of South America
5. In Africa, thousands of wild camels live in the desert
6. **The word alcohol is commonly used to mean ethyl alcohol or pure spirits; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Some alcohols are liquids, others solids. Alcohols are used in cleaning products, dyes perfumes and certain pharmaceutical products.**
7. the abuse of alcohol is called alcoholism and is difficult to treat
8. but alcohol can be any of a number of related liquid compounds
9. however, in chemistry it describes a whole group of related substances
10. and it has little use except as a drink or for disinfecting cuts
11. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. More than ninety per cent of the inhabitants were primarily engaged in agriculture. The remainder were fur traders, fishermen, craftsmen, merchants and professional people. The last three groups were also likely to be farmers.**
12. The early settlers in America were faced with a hostile environment and, hence,

security was of primary importance

1. The lack of a large market for their agricultural products forced the early settlers in

America to turn to the sea

C) The economic life of the early colonists in America was essentially based on the land

D) The great period of colonial migration to America was in the 18th rather than 17th

century

1. **\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The first is that price changes are normally distributed. In other words, most price changes are small moves up or down; very rarely are there extremely large changes. Second, price changes are statistically independent, that is, a price change today has nothing to do with past prices. Mandelbrot tears down these assumptions and shows how his models provide a far more accurate description of the risks involved in financial markets.**
2. Mandelbrot has been trying to persuade economists that his model can provide a

more accurate description of price changes.

B) Mandelbrot believes that markets are far riskier than economists believe.

C) While the views of Mandelbrot are gradually being accepted, established models

remain dominant.

D)There are two assumptions that have been at the root of economics since its

foundation about a century ago.

**5. As you may have seen in a museum, men and women have grown taller and heavier in the last 300 years. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Body weights are also substantially higher today. The average weight of English males in their thirties was about 60 kg in 1790 – 20% below today’s average.**

A) A typical Frenchman in his thirties at that time weighed only 50 kg

B) As an example, an average male adult today is at approximately 1.75 m tall, which is nearly 12 cm taller than the typical Englisman in the late eighteenth century

C) Robert Fogel from the University of Chicago estimated that the chronic malnutrition caused by limited food supplies at those times limited labour productivity

D) Economic growth increased food supplies, enabling workers to become more productive and increase gross domestic product even more

**6. After earning his degree, John M. Keynes became a civil servant, taking a job with the India Office in Whitehall, London. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. With the beginning of World War I, Keynes returned to government employment, this time in the Treasury.**

A) After World War I, he attended the Versailles Peace Conference

B) His book, *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, condemned the Versailles Peace Treaty and its negotiators

C) His wife, a Russian ballerina, was very active in promoting the arts

D) After a while, he returned to Cambridge, where he taught economics at the university.

**7. Isaac Newton and Francis Bacon were considered by their contemporaries to be ornaments of the English humanities, and many whom we now call scientists were called “natural philosophers” in their day. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. According to the *Oxford English Dictionary*, the earliest use of the term was in 1840.**

A) Inspired by the example of the University of Berlin, other institutions of learning were beginning to detach themselves from theology and classics and devote themselves to research

B) Sigmund Freud considered himself a “biologist of the mind”

C) Charles Darwin was a man driven to explain his ideas in rational terms

D) The term “scientist” was only invented in the 19th century as a kind of counterpart to the term “artist”

**8. A number of globalization issues involving children require our thoughtful consideration and action. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These children and their families represent a challenge to educators because of cultural and language barriers.**

A) A great challenge in the twenty-first century is how to enrich or give positive content to the process of globalization

B) The effects of globalization are seen over a wide spectrum of our lives, including children’s play and people’s beliefs and attitudes about it

C) One can judge the quality of a nation by the willingness of its citizens to care about other people’s children

D) An educational consequence of globalization facing many teachers of young children in the US and elsewhere is the growing number of recent immigrant children in classrooms

**9. New and exciting links are being developed fast between the cities of Europe. In**

**France, highspeed trains are providing the links. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. These**

**breathe life into regional towns which have now, for the first time, become**

**accessible in terms of time and money to millions of other Europeans.**

1. The river-bank highways south of the river Seine have been converted into a giant

beach

B) The new energy is not confined to Europe’s capitals

C) More far-reaching is the extraordinary network of low-cost airlines that have suddenly

come into being

D) These growing links will accelerate the disappearance of national boundaries

**10. The arts in Italy have enjoyed a long and glorious history, and Italians are very**

**proud of this. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Still, efforts are being made throughout the**

**country to put as many art collections on show as possible. The performing arts**

**such as opera and cinema are also underfunded, yet there are spectacular**

**cultural festivals.**

A) In the land of Verdi and Rossini, opera is naturally well supported

B) However, it does cost a lot to look after them

C) 15th-century artists and scholars were inspired by the Renaissance in Europe

D) On the other hand, Rome, Florence and Venice are naturally the main tourist destinations

**11. The Suez Canal is 100 miles long and connects the Mediterranean and Red Sea, so shortening the sea route from Europe to India by 5000 miles. It was constructed by the French engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps and opened in 1869. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . This caused the so-called Suez Crisis, during which France and Britain both attacked Egypt.**

1. Their action was condemned by the United Nations and they left
2. The canal can handle an average of sixty ships per day
3. The town of Suez is starting point for Muslims to g oto Mecca
4. In an internationally unpopular decision, it was nationalised by Egypt in 1956

**12. Scientists measuring the global climate have found that the world’s climate is**

**changing.The average world temperature has increased by about half a**

**degree Celsius since the 1850s. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . By the middle of the next**

**century it is likely the world will be 1.5 C warmer than today.**

1. If the ozon layer thins, the extra ultraviolet lights may have an adverse effect on plant growth
2. Flooding would also cause widespread environmental damage and loss of life
3. Scientists are predicting that this trend will continue
4. Most nations are willing to accept the inevitable consequences of global warming

**13. When we think of a city, we usually remember certain great buildings or monuments in or near it, rather than the city as a whole. To many people, Athens is known fort he Parthenon, and New York for the empire state building and other skyscrapers. Every civilization builds monuments. In ancient times, the most famous were the Seven Wonders of the World. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

1. Certain memorable buildings and monuments were built for religious purposes
2. Palaces may remind us of great rulers, past and present
3. Of these, only the Great pyramid in Egypt remains today
4. Anghor Wat was built as a Hindu temple.

**14. It seems that in most countries, the categorizing of the handicapped is undergoing a change. In particular, the idea of mental handicapped is being recognized. The case of autistic children is an example of this. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .**

1. Judging from the data gathered recently, through the world the handicapped are not receiving the care they actually need
2. On the contrary, the handicapped can get effective education in regular classrooms
3. In fact, among the reforms proposed by the Ministry is the reform of general education
4. It is now clear that these children can be taught

**15. Some sociologists are concerned that America is no longer “a melting pot” but “ a salad bowl”. Unlike most earlier immigrants who were willing to learn English and wanted to “ melt” into American life, many of today’s immigrants do not see the need. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ? How will all this affect America’s future?**

1. What was city life like for most immigrants
2. What hardship did the early immigrants face when they arrived in America
3. Why did most European immigrants setle in the cities rather than on farms
4. What changes can we expect in the make-up of America’s population by the year 2017

**16. More than 6000 people have died in Chernobyl since the radiation disaster of 1986; \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . According to researchers, childhood cancer in Ukraine is far above the world average. Even more disturbing however, is the obvious change in the genetics of the wildlife of the region.**

1. therefore many people who left the region following the disaster are in good health
2. even so the World Health organization was asked to help the survivors
3. now one can say that it is no longer dangerous
4. but that may be just the beginning; its long term effects are just starting to be felt

**17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . Not easy, is it? Yet, 150 years ago, that’s exactly what it was. Over a century and a half the people of Hong Kong have managed to transform that rock into a world financial centre. With a government committed to free trade and free enterprice, and also because of its location in the heart of the Asia Pacific region, Hong Kong has thrived and is now the world’s eleventh largest trading ecenomy.**

1. Imagine the excellent investment opportunities Hong Kong offers today
2. Imagine what one can achieve in Hong Kong
3. Imagine Hong Kong as a barren rock
4. Imagine reasons behind the Hong Kong’s economic success

**18. In recent years, the amount of advertising on television has increased dramatically. Many people think that advertisements should be banned because they interrupt their enjoyment of the programmes. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Without advertising, commercial television companies would have to close down. In addition to this, advertisements increase our knowledge, and this enables us to make beter choices as consumers.**

1. It seems that countries which do not have advertising produce goods which are expensive and of poor quality
2. However, it must be remembered that TV companies rely on the income from commercials to pay for their programmes
3. Since they are expensive, advertisements increase the cost of the products
4. Actually, a lot of people find television advertisements quite entertaining

**PART II READING**

**Read the text and circle the letter of the best alternative**

**. E4-EASY √**

1. Geographically, California’s diversity is breathtaking, and the state’s coastline from north to south is no exception. Measuring 840 miles in length, the coast consists of the rugged cliffs of the Coast Ranges in the north and the contrasting wide sandy beaches in the south. Along the coastline there are two major harbors, one in the north at San Francisco, the other in the south at San Diego. Near Humboldt and Monterey are smaller natural harbors.

1. According to the passage, where are the major harbors located in California?

a) Only in northern California c) In San Diego

b) Near Humboldt and Monterey d) In the north and in the south **√**

2. It is implied in the passage that northern California \_\_\_\_\_ southern California.

a) has a very different coastline from **√** c) is roughly the same as

b) has fewer major harbors than d) has more beaches than

3. According to the passage, what measures 840 miles in length?

a) the rugged cliffs that fall off into the sea c) the coastal mountain ranges

b) the exceptional part of northern California d) the California coastline **√**

4. The Coast Ranges are

a) flat, sandy areas on the shores of California c) found in southern California

b) a series of mountains near the shoreline **√** d) hundreds of miles north of the cliffs

5. The topic of the passage is

a) how the state of California is divided into north and south

b) the variations in California’s coastal geography **√**

c) the breathtaking beauty of California

d) the exceptions in coastal geography

1. Almost all firms spend a great deal of money on advertising their goods, and when we buy these goods we have to pay extra to cover the cost of advertisements. Still, most of us do get a certain amount of pleasure out of advertisements themselves, especially out of the ones on the radio and the television. Further, newspapers and magazines are sold to us cheaply because publishers collect a lot of money from advertisers.

1. The writer seems mostly to be --------------\_advertisements.

a) in favor of **√** b) objecting to c) uninterested in d) against

2. The text claims that most firms

a) pay money to consumers to cover the cost of advertising

b) waste a great deal of money on advertising

c) realize that it is necessary to advertise **√**

d) sell their advertisements to newspapers and magazines

3. Newspapers and magazines

a) entertain us by publishing advertisements

b) spend a lot of money on advertising

c) would cost more if they did not print advertisements **√**

d) are published and sold to us cheaply by advertisers

4. According to the text advertisements are

a) cheap and useful b) often entertaining **√** c) costly and useless d) sold to firms cheaply

5. The opening sentence of the text suggests that the money spent on advertisements actually comes out of the pocket of the --------------- in the long run.

a) publishers b) consumers **√** c) advertisers d) firms

1. In west-central New York State there is a group of eleven long, narrow lakes known as the Finger Lakes. These lakes have been aptly named because of their resemblance to the fingers of a hand. Two of the largest of the Finger Lakes, Seneca and Cayuga, exemplify the selection of the name: Seneca is 37 miles long and 4 miles across at its widest point, and Cayuga is 40 miles long and two miles across. Although scientists are uncertain as to how these lakes were formed, most believe that glacial ice shaped the valleys to a depth well below sea level, and with the melting of the glaciers the lakes were formed.

1. How could the finger lakes be described?

a) As large and wide b) As all the same size c) As small and long d) As long and thin **√**

2. According to the passage, why are these lakes known as Finger Lakes?

a) Proportionally they are the same size as fingers. c) Their shape is similar to a finger’s. **√**

b) Their composition is the same as a finger’s. d) There are as many lakes as there are fingers.

3. Why does the author mention the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes?

a) They are the only two Finger Lakes. c) They are the two largest lakes in the

United States.

b) They are good examples of Finger Lakes. **√** d) They are long and wide enough to be

mentioned.

4. The passage implies that the Seneca Lake is \_\_\_\_\_.

a) a constant 4 miles wide at all points c) at least 4 miles wide at each point

b) wider than it is narrow but not at all points d) narrower than 4 miles at certain points **√**

5. What do most scientists believe caused the formation of the Finger Lakes?

a) The sea level decreased and water was trapped. c) Heavy rainfall in the area flooded the valleys.

b) The melted glaciers carved out the valleys. d) Glaciers cut into the land and then melted. **√**

6. What is the tone of this passage?

a) Informative **√** b) Observational c) Exploratory d) Statistical

7. What field of study would this passage most suitably fit into?

a) Geology b) Hydrology c) Geography **√** d) Geophysics

8. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is true?

a) The lakes are deeper than the sea in that area.

b) The lakes resemble the hand and fingers of a human.

c) Cayuga is twenty times as long as it is wide. **√**

d) Some scientists have no idea how these lakes were formed.

9. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is true?

a) The name selected for the lakes was based on how the lakes were formed.

b) Shape was the aspect that influenced whoever named the group of lakes. **√**

c) New York State selected the name *Finger Lakes* suitably for these lakes.

d) The names *Seneca* and *Cayuga* were selected by New York State.

10. According to the passage, which of the following generalizations is NOT true?

a) Many wonders of nature are often named for their resemblance to common objects.

b) Scientists always try to find out when and how natural formations were formed.

c) Lakes in particular generate more curiosity compared to other natural formations. **√**

d) Finger-shaped lakes would be a common occurrence in near-polar regions.